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South Dakota Labor Bulletin

APRIL 1985 PUBLISHED MAY 1985

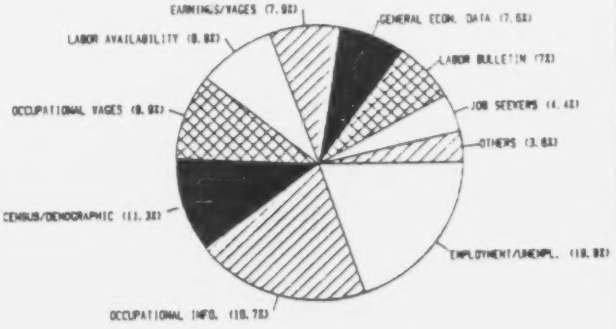
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Information to plan with, make policy from and to use as a tool in program operations, is a major component of effective public or private business management. Labor market information such as employment, occupational and demographic information is a many faceted tool that can be used to assist decision makers.

One of the more commonly requested forms of labor market information is employment/unemployment data. Approximately 19.8 percent of all requests for information are for employment/unemployment information--such as the size of the labor force, the number of employed and unemployed and the unemployment rate on a statewide or county basis. Most of these requests come from private industry, government or economic development concerns who use the information as a gauge of the state's economic well being. It is also used by private business as a basis for decisions to expand, relocate or even start a new business. Because labor market information plays such a vital role in business plans, it is also used extensively by economic development groups when attracting new business to an area. Labor force figures can be used to show a pool of workers immediately available to firms locating in an area.

Businesses or industry looking to locate in a certain area have key questions about the availability of workers which need to be answered. Information detailing an area's population, the number of currently unemployed, the educational levels and skills of the people, the willingness of the people to commute to a job, the average age of the population and the occupations in which they are employed, answer those questions and give an excellent indication of the characteristics of the labor force available to prospective employers. This information is invaluable to local development groups when working with prospective businesses.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION CENTER
REQUESTS BY SUBJECT
JULY 1, 1984 THROUGH APRIL 30, 1985



Another commonly used form of labor market information is occupational information. This includes information on the occupations with the greatest number of openings, occupations in the greatest demand, estimates of future employment levels by occupation and occupational descriptions detailing working conditions, salary ranges and education and training needed. As shown in the chart above, this information accounts for a large portion of information requested. Education planners use this information to anticipate what occupational areas will have the greatest demand for trained workers in order to formulate future educational programs to meet the need for trained workers. This information is also helpful to individuals making career decisions and is used by teachers and career counselors when assisting with

career decisions. Knowing what occupations will be growing and providing jobs in the future can play a major role when planning a career.

Census and demographic information details the characteristics of a group of people and helps to accurately identify and meet their needs. Age, race and sex distributions, educational levels and overall population data are frequently used by government agencies, private business and economic development groups. Private businesses use such information to identify their markets, note any changes in market characteristics and adjust inventories and marketing techniques accordingly. Private industries also use this type of information to set hiring policies to meet affirmative action guidelines. It is also used by both public and non-profit groups when applying for federal grant dollars. Census and demographic information allows these concerns to identify groups of people to be served through the grant and more effectively meet the needs of those persons.

Another commonly requested type of information is occupational wage information. Employers often use this type of information to determine if they are paying a competitive wage to their employees. Occupational wage information may also be a factor considered by those choosing a career or job. Comparing the earnings of workers in the various occupations a person is interested in allows them to get a clearer picture of what their future earnings might be.

Current and accurate labor market information can play a major role in the decisions of business, government and individuals and not only serves as an indicator of the state's economic well-being, but is also a vital factor in planning for the future.

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN APRIL 1985

South Dakota's nonagricultural wage and salary employment reached 242,500 in April 1985. This was an increase of 400 jobs over the one year ago nonfarm jobs total and a 2,600 job increase over the one month ago, March 1985 level.

An over-the-year employment gain was posted in the wholesale and retail trade industry where the retail trade sector added 1,200 jobs to the state's economy. During this same time, construction employment increased by 600 jobs. The businesses that comprise the finance/insurance/real estate industry in the state also added 600 jobs to their payrolls during the 12 month span ending April 1985.

Transportation firms in the state added 300 jobs between April 1984 and April 1985 to boost the transportation/public utilities industry employment by the same amount. The number of jobs in the services industry increased by 200 jobs during the same time.

Government as well as manufacturing employment posted over-the-year losses while mining remained constant at 2,400 jobs.

A review of the month-to-month changes in South Dakota's nonfarm employment picture shows that seasonal employment increases which began in March continued through April. Construction employment increased by 700 in April, after adding 200 jobs in March. The trade industry, which added 800 jobs in March, increased employment by another 1,600 jobs in April. The manufacturing, services and finance/insurance/real estate industries each had employment increases of 100 during April 1985.

South Dakota's unemployment rate in April was 5.1 percent. This was a decline from the 5.9 percent rate recorded one month earlier and a drop from the 6.1 percent rate posted in February. There were 2,600 fewer South Dakotan's unemployed in April than one month earlier. The April unemployment total of 17,600 compared to 20,200 in March. The number of people in the state who were employed increased during the same time by 9,700, bringing the number of employed to 330,700. The combination of the employed and the unemployed in April brought South Dakota's total civilian labor force to 348,300 in April 1985.

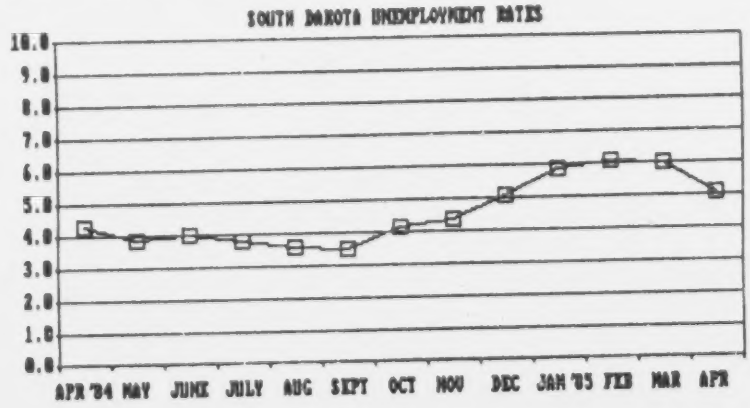


TABLE 1

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	APRIL 1985 (1)					APRIL 1984				
	Labor Force	(2) Employment	Unemployment	Rate		Labor Force	(2) Employment	Unemployment	Rate	
United States	114,325,000	106,175,000	8,150,000	7.1	(3)	112,152,000	103,628,000	8,525,000	7.6	(3)
South Dakota	348,300	330,700	17,600	5.1		344,200	329,500	14,700	4.3	
Sioux Falls MSA	69,994	66,923	3,071	4.4		68,657	66,227	2,430	3.5	
Aurora	1,471	1,405	66	4.5		1,486	1,459	27	1.8	
Beadle	9,444	9,032	412	4.4		9,372	9,010	362	3.9	
Bennett	1,355	1,310	45	3.3		1,396	1,353	43	3.1	
Bon Homme	3,361	3,143	218	6.5		3,562	3,425	137	3.8	
Brookings	13,854	13,108	746	5.4		13,938	13,352	586	4.2	
Brown	20,016	18,928	1,088	5.4		19,945	19,068	877	4.4	
Brule	2,985	2,870	115	3.9		2,983	2,878	105	3.5	
Buffalo	571	478	93	16.3		484	450	34	7.0	
Butte	3,787	3,645	142	3.7		3,794	3,684	110	2.9	
Campbell	890	876	14	1.6		860	817	43	5.0	
Charles Mix	3,792	3,617	175	4.6		3,924	3,691	233	5.9	
Clark	1,789	1,731	58	3.2		2,159	1,852	307	14.2	
Clay	5,737	5,438	299	5.2		5,899	5,668	231	3.9	
Codington	11,360	10,610	750	6.6		10,607	9,913	694	6.5	
Corson	1,358	1,251	107	7.9		1,368	1,290	78	5.7	
Custer	2,406	2,253	153	6.4		2,457	2,341	116	4.7	
Davison	9,445	9,128	317	3.4		9,465	9,154	311	3.3	
Day	3,113	2,892	221	7.1		3,179	2,928	251	7.9	
Deuel	2,020	1,822	198	9.8		2,122	1,912	210	9.9	
Dewey	1,813	1,605	208	11.5		1,873	1,734	139	7.4	
Douglas	1,745	1,687	58	3.3		1,898	1,831	67	3.5	
Edmunds	1,922	1,831	91	4.7		2,015	1,961	54	2.7	
Fall River	3,185	3,059	126	4.0		3,391	3,266	125	3.7	
Faulk	1,290	1,230	60	4.7		1,385	1,340	45	3.2	
Grant	4,614	4,288	326	7.1		4,629	4,369	260	5.6	
Gregory	2,438	2,354	84	3.4		2,530	2,476	54	2.1	
Haakon	1,148	1,115	33	2.9		1,265	1,238	27	2.1	
Hamlin	2,247	2,127	120	5.3		2,186	2,054	132	6.0	
Hand	1,902	1,865	37	1.9		2,068	1,999	69	3.3	
Hanson	1,106	1,042	64	5.8		1,098	1,056	42	3.8	
Harding	757	749	8	1.1		682	677	5	0.7	
Hughes	8,402	7,916	486	5.8		8,008	7,753	255	3.2	
Hutchinson	4,349	4,201	148	3.4		4,430	4,287	143	3.2	
Hyde	782	755	27	3.5		826	812	14	1.7	
Jackson	1,208	1,130	78	6.5		1,132	1,072	60	5.3	
Jerauld	1,211	1,186	25	2.1		1,282	1,260	22	1.7	
Jones	554	523	31	5.6		604	557	47	7.8	
Kingsbury	3,827	3,580	247	6.5		3,576	3,487	89	2.5	
Lake	6,235	5,796	439	7.0		5,734	5,503	231	4.0	
Lawrence	9,354	8,921	433	4.6		9,544	9,036	508	5.3	
Lincoln	6,794	6,404	390	5.7		6,572	6,241	331	5.0	
Lyman	1,397	1,302	95	6.8		1,444	1,366	78	5.4	
McCook	2,740	2,561	179	6.5		2,904	2,761	143	4.9	
McPherson	1,503	1,462	41	2.7		1,564	1,519	45	2.9	
Marshall	1,989	1,841	148	7.4		2,069	1,932	137	6.6	
Meade	6,453	6,115	338	5.2		6,204	5,911	293	4.7	
Mellette	770	696	74	9.6		756	731	25	3.3	
Miner	1,723	1,661	62	3.6		1,722	1,666	56	3.3	
Minnehaha	69,994	66,923	3,071	4.4		68,657	66,227	2,430	3.5	
Moody	3,747	3,599	148	3.9		3,662	3,526	136	3.7	
Pennington	44,217	42,286	1,931	4.4		41,936	40,325	1,611	3.8	
Perkins	2,277	2,203	74	3.2		2,241	2,172	69	3.1	
Potter	1,934	1,866	68	3.5		1,909	1,844	65	3.4	
Roberts	4,262	3,947	315	7.4		4,319	4,015	304	7.0	
Sanborn	1,295	1,219	76	5.9		1,353	1,288	65	4.8	
Shannon	3,041	2,767	274	9.0		2,941	2,650	291	9.9	
Spink	3,712	3,452	260	7.0		3,775	3,641	134	3.5	
Stanley	1,622	1,560	62	3.8		1,398	1,320	78	5.6	
Sully	684	676	8	1.2		702	675	27	3.8	
Todd	2,190	2,021	169	7.7		2,047	1,931	116	5.7	
Tripp	3,159	3,091	68	2.2		3,201	3,087	114	3.6	
Turner	3,972	3,745	227	5.7		4,058	3,854	204	5.0	
Union	5,333	4,908	425	8.0		5,645	5,321	324	5.7	
Walworth	3,048	2,928	120	3.9		3,118	2,941	177	5.7	
Yankton	10,579	9,975	604	5.7		9,801	9,537	264	2.7	
Ziebach	1,000	961	39	3.9		1,041	1,012	29	2.8	

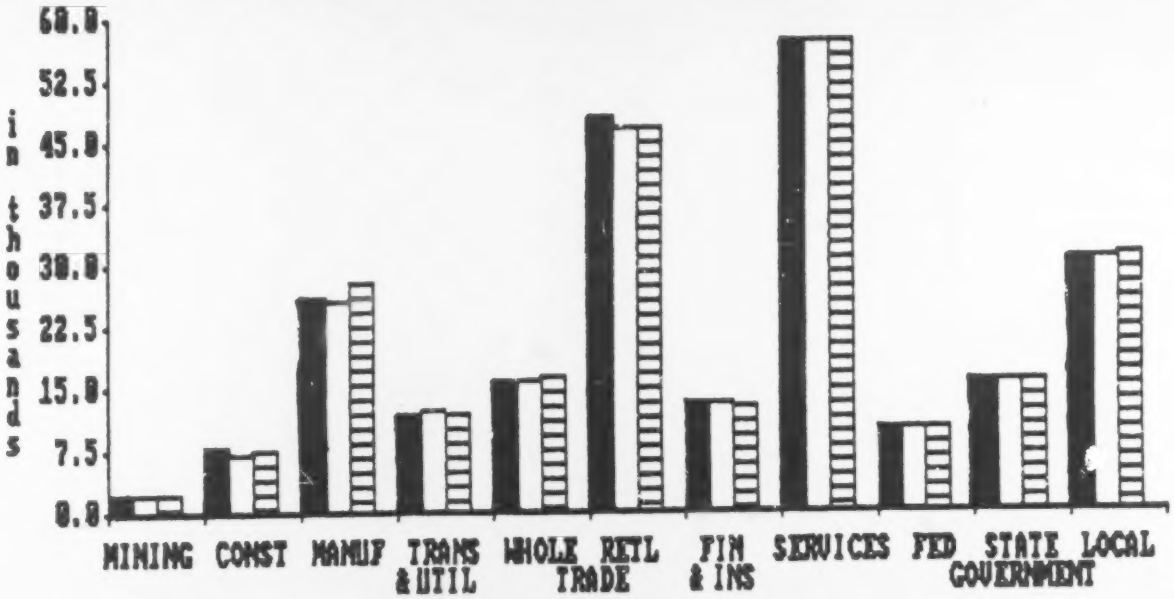
(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 7.3 and 7.8. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

TABLE 2

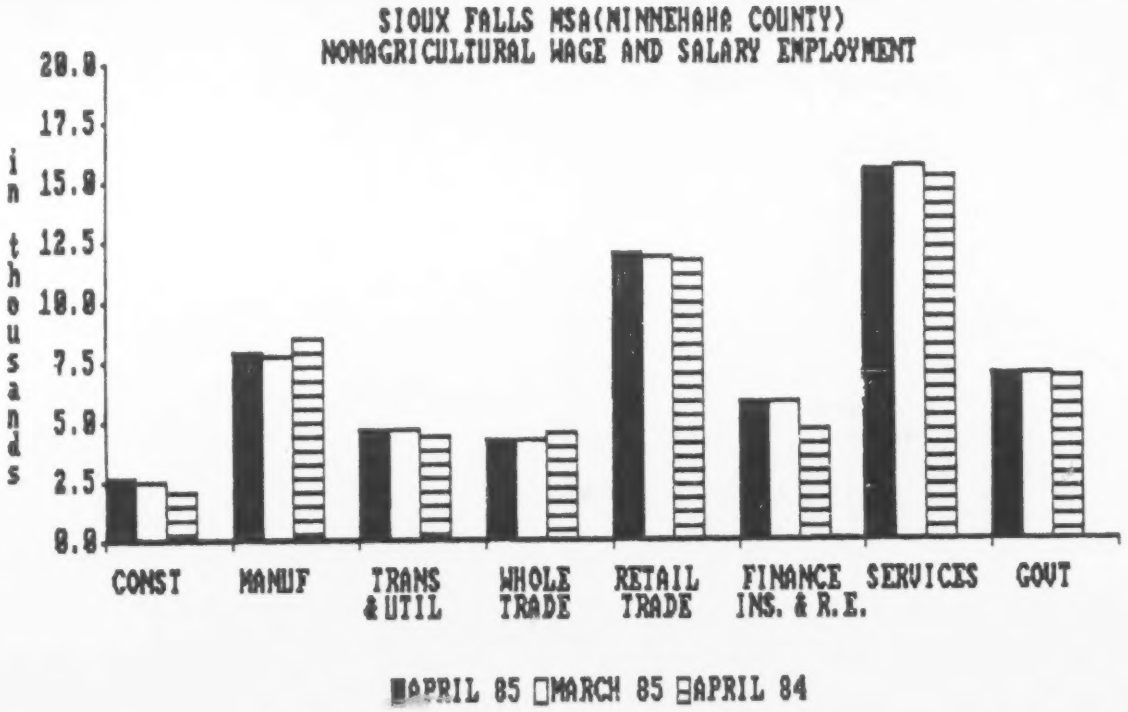
SOUTH DAKOTA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



■APRIL 85 □MARCH 85 ⊟APRIL 84

	APR 1985	MAR 1985	APR 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	242.5	239.9	242.1	1.1	.2
MINING	2.4	2.4	2.4	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	8.1	7.4	7.5	9.5	8.0
MANUFACTURING	26.1	26.0	28.2	.4	-7.4
Durable Goods	13.3	13.1	15.5	1.5	-14.2
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	8.0	8.0	10.2	.0	-21.6
Nondurable Goods	12.7	12.9	12.7	-1.6	.0
Food & Kindred Products	7.6	7.7	7.5	-1.3	1.3
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2.6	2.6	2.5	.0	4.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12.3	12.4	12.0	-.8	2.5
Transportation	7.3	7.3	7.0	.0	4.3
Communication & Public Utilities	5.0	5.1	5.0	-2.0	.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	64.6	63.0	63.7	2.5	1.4
Wholesale Trade	16.3	16.0	16.6	1.9	-1.8
Durable Goods	6.8	6.7	7.3	1.5	-6.8
Nondurable Goods	9.5	9.3	9.3	2.2	2.2
Retail Trade	48.3	47.0	47.1	2.8	2.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	13.5	13.4	12.9	.7	4.7
SERVICES	57.7	57.6	57.5	.2	.3
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	14.3	14.0	14.1	2.1	1.4
Medical and Health	22.2	22.3	22.5	-.4	-1.3
Educational, Membership & Social	17.8	18.0	17.7	-1.1	.6
GOVERNMENT	57.8	57.8	57.9	.0	-.2
Federal	10.4	10.3	10.2	1.0	2.0
State	16.2	16.2	16.2	.0	.0
State Education	8.0	8.2	8.2	-2.4	-2.4
Local	31.1	31.2	31.5	-.3	-1.3
Local Education	18.2	18.4	18.8	-1.1	-3.2

TABLE 3



	APR 1985	MAR 1985	APR 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	60.6	60.5	59.1	.2	2.5
1/ MINING	—	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	2.7	2.5	2.1	8.0	28.6
MANUFACTURING	8.0	7.9	8.6	1.3	-7.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4.8	4.8	4.5	.0	6.7
TRADE	16.5	16.3	16.6	1.2	-.6
Wholesale Trade	4.3	4.3	4.7	.0	-8.5
Retail Trade	12.2	12.0	11.9	1.7	2.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	5.9	5.9	4.8	.0	22.9
SERVICES	15.6	15.8	15.4	-1.3	1.3
GOVERNMENT	7.1	7.2	7.0	-1.4	1.4

The figures in Tables 2 and 3 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full-time and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. This table compares the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

TABLE 4

HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION WORKERS*

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	APR 1985	MAR 1985	APR 1984	APR 1985	MAR 1985	APR 1984	APR 1985	MAR 1985	APR 1984
South Dakota Statewide									
Manufacturing.....	$317.15	$314.71	$295.18	42.4	42.3	41.4	$ 7.48	$ 7.44	$ 7.13
Durable Goods.....	307.55	305.14	290.09	41.9	41.8	41.5	7.34	7.30	6.99
Nondurable Goods.....	328.04	325.18	301.49	43.0	42.9	41.3	7.63	7.58	7.30
Sioux Falls MSA									
Manufacturing.....	$342.16	$340.44	$305.09	46.3	46.7	44.8	$ 7.39	$ 7.29	$ 6.81

*Average hours and earnings for production-related workers.

The figures in this table are for production-related workers in the manufacturing industry. The earnings estimates are based on gross pay before deductions and include pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave. They exclude bonuses (unless earned and paid regularly each pay period).

TABLE 5

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

	MAR 1985	FEB 1985	MAR 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
1967=100					
All Items.....	318.8	317.4	307.3	0.4	3.7
Food & Beverages....	301.6	301.4	294.3	0.1	2.5
Housing.....	344.7	343.6	331.5	0.3	4.0
Apparel.....	205.3	201.8	198.8	1.7	3.3
Transportation.....	316.7	314.3	306.9	0.8	3.2
Medical Care.....	396.5	393.8	374.5	0.7	5.9
Entertainment.....	262.2	261.3	251.7	0.3	4.2

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

TABLE 6

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1] - STATEWIDE

	Number			Percent		
	APR 1985	MAR 1985	APR 1984	APR 1985	MAR 1984	APR 1984
Sex, Total	3,616	4,703	2 814	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	2,269	3,240	2 023	62.7	68.9	71.9
Female	1,347	1,463	791	37.3	31.1	28.1
Race, Total	3,616	4,703	2 814	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	3,361	4,393	2 667	92.9	93.4	94.8
Nonwhite	255	310	147	7.1	6.6	5.2
Age, Total	3,616	4,703	2 814	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45	2,821	3,706	2 149	78.0	78.8	76.4
Over 45	795	997	665	22.0	21.2	23.6
[2] Industry, Total	3,616	4,703	2 814	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining	91	156	76	2.5	3.3	2.7
Construction	725	1,329	828	20.0	28.3	29.4
Manufacturing	1,134	1,203	597	31.4	25.6	21.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	141	175	134	3.9	3.7	4.8
Trade	725	886	583	20.0	18.8	20.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	99	91	52	2.7	1.9	1.8
Services	577	703	392	16.0	14.9	13.9
Government	124	160	152	3.4	3.4	5.4
[2] Occupation, Total	3,616	4,703	2 814	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional & Managerial	330	364	283	9.1	7.7	10.1
Clerical and Sales	553	569	388	15.3	12.1	13.8
Services	350	453	313	9.7	9.6	11.1
Processing	116	108	198	3.2	2.3	7.0
Machine Trade	148	192	87	4.1	4.1	3.1
Benchwork	742	802	122	20.5	17.1	4.3
Structural Work	872	1,533	954	24.1	32.6	33.9
Other	505	682	469	14.0	14.5	16.7
Duration of Current Unemployment						
Total	3,616	4,703	2 814	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks	402	470	471	11.1	10.0	16.7
3-4 Weeks	342	459	235	9.5	9.8	8.4
5-14 Weeks	1,693	2,599	1 105	46.8	55.3	39.3
15 Weeks & Over	1,179	1,175	1 003	32.6	25.0	35.6

1 Insured unemployed are unemployed persons who have worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

2 Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

TABLE 7

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES - STATEWIDE

	APR. 1985	MAR. 1985	APR. 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	1,808	1,990	1,575	-9.1	14.8
B. Weeks Claimed	15,258	19,728	11,718	-22.7	30.2
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$ 1,271,507	$ 1,765,744	$ 912,932	-28.0	39.3
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance	$27,600,100	$24,562,900	$16,639,500	12.4	65.9
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	5,540	6,434	5,599	-13.9	-1.1
F. Nonag Placements	2,871	2,778	3,259	3.3	-11.9
G. Nonag Job Openings	3,936	3,875	4,299	1.6	-8.4

The data in this table are taken from the records of the State unemployment insurance program and the State Job Service system.

TABLE 8

JOINT JOB SERVICE AND SOCIAL SERVICE ACTIVITY

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients	April 1985 People	April 1985 Savings in Dollars
H. Employed	37	$7,304
I. Partial Employment	79	$5,812

The data in this table are taken from the records of the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Claimed - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation under the State Unemployment Insurance Program.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants through our State Program.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the State.

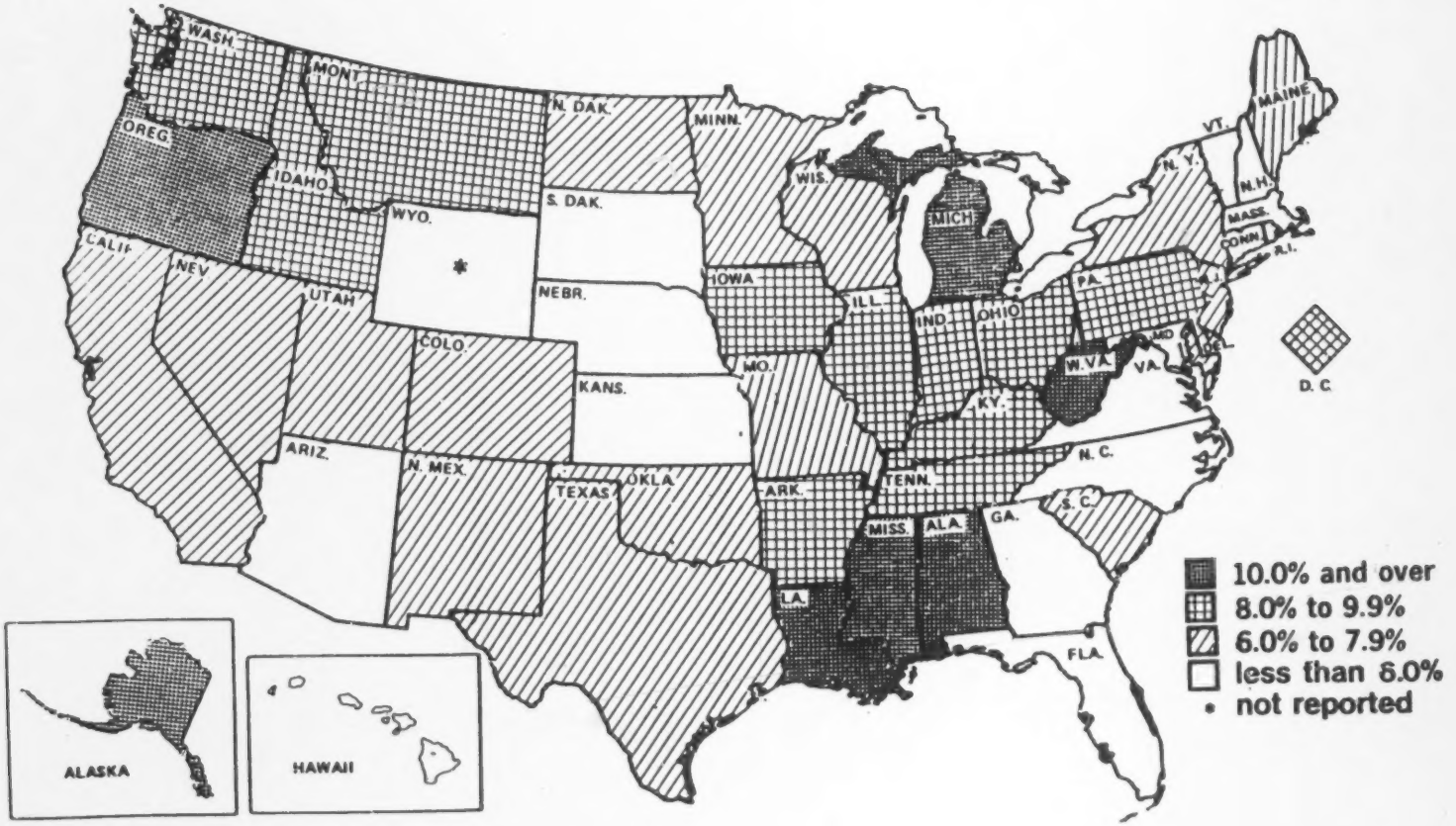
F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

I. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

Unemployment Rates by State, March 1985



The Labor Market Information Center of the South Dakota Department of Labor collects, analyzes and publishes information concerning the economy, labor market and population characteristics. This information can be very important to economic developers; social and training program planners; business, education and government administrators.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION AVAILABLE

DID YOU KNOW???

DID YOU KNOW IN SOUTH DAKOTA:

The $358,773,000 in state tax revenues collected in 1984 was the lowest of all 50 states. State tax revenues in South Dakota increased 10.5 percent in 1984 as compared to 1983. This rate of increase ranked 39th in the nation. Nationally, the average increase for all states was 14.8 percent. The percentage increases for states surrounding South Dakota were as follows: North Dakota, 30.1 percent, number one in the nation; Minnesota, 17.5 percent; Iowa, 11.3 percent; Nebraska, 8.2 percent; Wyoming, 8.9 percent; and Montana, 13.6 percent.

- For 1984, the per capita tax collection was $508.18--ranking 49th in the nation. Only New Hampshire showed a lower per capita state tax collection.
- On a per capita basis, the general sales tax was the largest contributor to tax collections. The 49.9 percent share compares to the national average of 31.8 percent.
- It is one of only six states that does not have a personal income tax. The national personal income tax per capita share was 30.0 percent.

Source: State Government Tax Collections in 1984, GF84, No. 1. United States Department of Commerce News, Release Number CB85-75.

For this and other information contact:

THE LABOR MARKET INFORMATION CENTER
Box 1730
Aberdeen, SD 57401

Phone: (605) 622-2314